|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| coordinate plane | A plane formed by the intersection of the x-axis and the y-axis. (Holt p. 294) |
| x-axis | The horizontal number line |
| y-axis | The vertical number line |
| quadrants | The x- and y-axes divide the coordinate plane into four regions. Each region is called a quadrant. (Holt p. 458) |
| origin | The point where the x-axis and y-axis intersect on the coordinate plane. (Holt p.458) |
| ordered pairs | A pair of numbers that can be used to locate a point on a coordinate plane. (Holt p. 294) |
| x-coordinate | The first number in an ordered pair; it tells the distance to move right or left from the origin. (Holt p. 458) |
| y-coordinate | The second number in an ordered pair; it tells the distance to move up or down from the origin. (Holt p. 458) |
| reflection | a transformation of a figure that flips the figure across a line |
| integers | The set of whole numbers and their opposites. (Holt p. 450) |
| opposites | Two numbers that are equal distance from zero on the number line. |
| absolute value | The distance of a number from zero on a number line; shown by the symbol: │ │ |
| area | The number of square units needed to cover a surface. |
| perimeter | The distance around the outside of a figure. |